#### Amuscments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-King of the Oplum Ring. AMERICAN THEATRE-5:15-We-Uns of Tennessee BIJOU-8:20-Adonis. URDADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Shenandoah.

CASINO-Reopens Saturday Evening, this week, DALY'S THEATRE-7:45-The Great Ruby. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine EMPIRE THEATRE-\$:20-Romeo and Juliet PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-De Welf Hopp GARRICK THEATRE-8:10-Zara.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—A Reign of Error.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—A Runaway Girl.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—S:15—An Arabien Girl. REITH'S-Noon to 11 p. m .- Continuous Performance. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-S:15-Colinette. LYCEUM THEATRE-8-His Excellency The Governor. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 to 11-Electrical Show

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Because She NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a, m. to 10 p. m.
-Bixhibition of Paintings and Sculpture. NEW-YORK THEATRE-7:45-The Man in the Moon. 8-10:30 to 11-Continuous Performance. WALLACK'S S:20 The Cuckoo.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Sir Julian Pauncefote was in con-ference in London with President Low and Cap-tain Mahan, American delegates to The Hague many prominent Englishmen will be present at Ambassador Choate's dinner to the delegates.

Reports from within their lines are to the effect that great demoralization Reports from within their lines are to the effect that great demoralization exists among the Filipino forces in Luzon. — The Arab rebellion in the Province of Yemen is gaining ground, the Turkish commander being forced to retreat with great loss. — Floods are prevailing in Germany; eleven persons have lost their lives. — The Pope issued a buil declaring a universal jubilee in the year 1900. — Forest rangers have been placed at the mouth of Canadian rivers to prevent the export of logs to the United States. — Tod Sloan won three races at Newmarket in succession, arousing great enthusiasm among the racegoers. — Discusthusiasm among the racegoers. — Discussions regarding the basis of a German-American elons regarding the basis of a German-American reciprocity treaty continue in Berlin. — Thomas Nickalls and Henry Louis Raphael, well-known stockbrokers and sporting men, died in England. — The Order of the Garter has been conferred upon the Duke of Northumber-land, in succession to the late Duke of Beaufort. DOMESTIC .- The Industrial Commission in Washington began an investigation into the operations of trusts. — A report from General Greely on experiments in wireless telegraphy, conducted by the Army Signal Corps, was made public. — The Governor may call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the Franchise-Tax and Rapid Transit bills. — The Governor sized the Franchise-Tax and Rapid Transit bills. the Franchise Tax and Rapid Transit bills.

The Governor signed the East River Tunnel bill.

Charles E. Littlefield was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the IId Maine District.

Confederate veterans held another meeting at Charleston; General Wheeler was the principal speaker.

The Business Men's League of Pennsylvania issued an address to the anti-Que party.

dress to the anti-Quay party. dress to the anti-Quay party.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and duil. — Winners at Morris Park: Cormorant, Roysterer, Belle of Orleans, Brusquerie, Trillo and Don de Oro. — Mayor Van Wyck vetoed the Rapid Transit bill: John Claffin resigned from the Papid Transit Board, and was succeeded by Alexander E. Orr. — General O. H. Ernst and ther officers arrived from Cuba, and General I rust talked of conditions in the island. — The National Board of Fire Underwriters held its annual meeting. — Postmaster Van Cottraid that he had received permission to add a My clerks and sixty carriers to the postoffice forces. — The managers and ex-managers of orces. \_\_\_ The managers and ex-managers of the Sens of the Revolution of the State of New York gave a dinner at Delmonico's in the General Society of the Cincinnati. ilco's in honor of

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 61.

WORK FOR THE GRAND JURY. There appears to be some unwillingness on the part of the District-Attorney to submit the charge of assault against Molineux to the present Grand Jury. The power and the duty of the Grand Jury, however, are not circumscribed by the District-Attorney. Its business is to investigate all crimes of which it has information, even if such investigation run counter to a District-Attorney who might desire to shield some criminal or to persecute some innocent man by holding over his head the threat of prosecution which he failed to institute. The code is entirely specific on this point. It orders that "The "Grand Jury must inquire into the case of every "person imprisoned in the jail of the county on a "criminal charge, and not indicted." That applies exactly to Molineux. He is imprisoned on the charge of assault, and has not been indicted. The Grand Jury must inquire into his case and find an indictment against him or dismiss the charge. If the District-Attorney does not of his own motion lay the charge before the jurors, they should take the initiative under the law and find out whether or not there is sufficient cause to hold this man longer in prison and subject him to trial.

It is also a matter of public knowledge, and information about it must have come to members of the Grand Jury, that another accusation of murder is made against Molineux. For months past almost daily assertions have been made in newspapers and in the District-Attorney's office that Henry C. Barnet was murdered. If so, it is time a Grand Jury took cognizance of the crime and brought in a true bill against the murderer. If it is not true, a competent body should investigate the subject at once and set at rest the gossip and relieve the victim of it from malicious persecution. The law in this case is also perfectly plain. It says:

If a member of the Grand Jury know, or have reason to believe, that a crime has been com-mitted which is triable in the county, he must declare the same to his fellow-jurors, who must thereupon investigate the same.

Every member of the Grand Jury knows of the alleged poisoning of Barnet. He knows that since the refusal to indict Molineux for the killing of Mrs. Adams members of the District-Attorney's staff have openly declared that they had evidence sufficient to secure the indictment of Molineux for killing Barnet, and have threatened that they would have him arrested on that charge if their other efforts to keep him in prison failed. If it is true that they have such evidence Molineux ought to be indicted, and the Grand Jury would be derelict in its duty if it failed to investigate this alleged crime. Let it send for the evidence that Barnet was murdered, and not allow a notorious charge of crime to go from month to month without the inquiry and the disposition the law requires. The Grand Jury's duty is to discover and denounce the guilty on the one hand and quite as much to protect and vindicate the innocent on

the county have the most sacred rights of citizens in their care. They are charged to clear away frivolous accusations. It is certainly their province to save citizens from the threat of continued persecution and indefinite imprisonment. Mr. Gardiner threatens just that in the case of Molineux. Having failed to secure his indictment for the murder of Mrs. Adams, the District-Attorney seeks on practically the same state of facts to hold him in prison, charged from Austria. Meantime, pending some Gov-

with sending poison to Cornish, and in anticipation of the failure of that scheme it is said that preparation has been made to arrest him for the murder of Barnet the instant he is again released. After that, perhaps assault on Barnet will be the charge, and so on in unending series. If such a thing is to be tolerated, no accused man is sure of release when a charge against him is dismissed. It is time the Grand Jury interfered to put an end to such a scheme of a District-Attorney to secure perpetual imprisonment by always keeping up his sleeve a new item on which to hold a man. The charges against Molineux make essentially one case. He sent the poison or he did not. We do not pretend to know whether he is innocent or guilty, but it is becoming more and more evident every day that he is being subjected to unusual and outrageous treatment, and that the charge should be disposed of at once as a whole. The District-Attorney should not be permitted to drag it on with piecemeal presentations cunningly timed to deprive the prisoner of liberty and nullify the effect of every successive decision in his favor. Mr. Gardiner's course has become a public scandal, and it is time an intelligent Grand Jury took up the subject and disposed of it.

THE SHADOW OF A GREAT NAME.

We have waited thus long before making any comment upon some of the schemes for the celebration of Admiral Dewey's homecoming, in kope that their very offensiveness would weigh them down and sink them out of sight. But they seem as buoyant as the emptiest rubbish often is, and as noisome. It is unmistakable that a number of self-seeking nonentities are trying to gain free advertising for themselves, and lift themselves into the conspicuousness they covet, by linking themselves in some fashton with his fame. It is easy, of course, to do so. All a man has to do is to talk mysteriously about a mythical letter he has got from Dewey. and about equally mythical "leading men" who are behind his scheme, to get plenty of names on a subscription paper for a dinner in honor of the Admiral. The people are so eager to honor Dewey that they do not always scrutinize the character of the project introduced to them in

But it seems fitting, and, indeed, needful, to say plainly that all such unauthorized exploits ought to be sternly frowned down. Dewey is not to be welcomed home by the three tailors of Tooley Street. It would be a big feather in the sartorial caps, no doubt, if Messrs. Miggs and Snooks and Spifkins were to be permitted to pose as the organizers of the city's greeting to the Nation's hero. But it would be small honor to the Admiral. No; there will be provision made for his reception and entertainment by those who have official and social authority to represent New-York and the United States in such matters. In the mean time, the would-be self-advertisers, who want to get within the shadow of a great name, will do best if they will cease their futile schemes and direct their officiousness into less offensive channels.

### ANTI-ROMANISM IN AUSTRIA.

Religious agitation is now added to the racial. lingual and other elements of political unrest in Austria. It is conducted not at all for faith's or for conscience' sake, but purely as a means to a political end. In that respect, however, it is by no means unique in the history of religious agitations, a large proportion of which have been political in origin and aim. What is extraordinary about it is that it occurs in Austria, one of the very last countries in which such a movement would be expected. Yet there it is, and in that ultra-conservative, ultra-Romanist country the cry of "No Popery!" is sounding in full vigor, and people of all classes are renouncing Catholicism by thousands and professing the Evangelical Lutheran faith. The movement is to be noticed in all parts of the Empire. It is least strong in Vienna, though even there the propaganda is openly made and many converts are announced. It is most strong in Bohemia, where it has attained the proportions of a revolution. And it is there that its political character is most clearly and most

menacingly revealed. The movement had its origin just three months ago. It grew directly out of the conflicts between the German and the Czech elements which have raged so fiercely in the Reichsrath at Vienna for a year or more. And its founders were the two leaders of the German faction in those conflicts, Herren Wolf and Schoenerer. Those gentlemen were last year foremost in the attacks on the Badeni Ministry. When the resolute and somewhat ruthless Czech, Count Thun, became Prime Minister they were infuriated, and resolved upon this extreme measure. They raised the cry of "Away from Rome!" and persuaded thousands of their fellow-Germans, especially in Bohemia, that political emancipation-that is, German ascendency over the Czechs-was to be found only in secession from the Roman Catholic Church and in affiliation with the Lutheran Evangelical. It is the latest, and perhaps the last, move in the great struggle between German and Czech for the control of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia, if not of the whole Cislcithan Empire.

But how will revolt from Rome promote the German cause? The answer is easily found in the words of Herren Wolf and Schoenerer themselves. They have openly declared their intention of becoming subjects of the German Empire. They make no secret of the fact that the movement is not only away from Rome, but in equal measure toward Berlin. Every convert to Protestantism is therefore presumably in favor of secession from Austria and annexation to Germany. This is openly proclaimed. and while it causes much disquiet at Vienna it excites no surprise. It does not provoke from the Czechs any denunciations of German disloyalty, for the good reason that the Czechs themselves were first guilty of such a movement, only theirs was, of course, for union with Russia. They openly threatened to revolt and to appeal to the Czar for aid and protection if they were not allowed to rule their German fellowsubjects. Indeed, the Pan-Slav propaganda is still being pushed in Bohemia. And if the Pan-

Slav, why not the Pan-German? The attitude of the German Government toward the movement is not yet disclosed. Many of the dignitaries of the Lutheran Church in Prussia, and in Berlin itself, are openly sym pathizing with and encouraging it, and the Gov ernment has not rebuked them for so doing. But then, they are, at least ostensibly, concerned with only its religious aspect. From one point of view it would be a fine thing for Germany to acquire the great Kingdom of Bo hemia, and perhaps some other of the com ponent parts of the Austrian Empire. Yet from another it would be most unfortunate for Gerbroken up. It would tremendously disturb the balance of power. It would eliminate from the European problem the great composite factor that has most powerfully made for peace, It would remove the buffer State and give Germany a far greater abutment upon Russia-a thing not desired at Berlin. And it would hurl into the international problem a new and unknown factor in the form of the Kingdom of Hungary, freed from the controlling partnership of Austria. It is scarcely conceivable that the German Government wants such things to happen. If it does not, it will not encourage the

anti-Roman movement in Austria; and if it will

not annex them the Germans will not secede

from Romanism to Lutheranism is sweeping on toward the full.

# OUR RANK AT SEA.

A leading Berlin paper confesses that "Ger-"many is not able to compete with the United "States at sea." Whether it means competition in actual strength at the present moment, or in potential strength in the near future at the present rate of increase, is not clear. It does not greatly matter. Probably it means the former. But either would be true. A year or two ago the United States was ranked sixth or seventh among the naval Powers of the world. To-day there is scarcely a shadow of doubt that it ranks fourth, and sound judges may be found who put it in the third place, surpassed by only Great Britain and France. Italy has more battle-ships than the United States, but most of them are old and unseaworthy. Russia has more, but some of them are old, and there is good reason to doubt whether the new ones are as effective as ours, ship for ship. The best marksmen of Europe are in the British Navy. But actual records show our marksmanship to be twice as good as theirs. That is a matter to be taken into account, just as much as number and size of ships: and taking it into account we must reckon our Navy to be a good third, and pressing close to the second place.

Now, this is highly gratifying to Americans, but it need not and should not, unless on purely sentimental grounds, be in the least disquieting to any other nation. We are not competing with any other. Great Britain is avowedly determined to keep her strength at sea superio to that of any possible combination against her, and she is quite right in so doing. France and Russia are supposed to be trying to make their united navies superior to that of Great Britain. Italy once set out to make hers rival that of France, but has now fallen into comparative inaction. Germany is planning to build a fleet that shall rival that of any other Continental Power. Thus each of them shapes its naval programme according to that of another. But this country is free from all such rivalries. It is building a navy, not because this or that other Power is doing so, but simply in view of its own individual needs. A country as large as the United States, with so great an extent of seacoast, with insular possessions so widely distributed, and with the prospect of so great a commerce, needs a large navy; just as a large city needs a large police force. suppose there is not a rational man in the world who imagines that the American Navy will ever be used for any purpose other than that of defence of American rights.

"Trade follows the flag" is a hackneyed say ing, but a true one. We shall hope to see it approved in our own case, and in construction as well as in cruising. If we can so speedily attain so commanding a rank with our milltant marine, we should do likewise with our commercial marine. If we can outstrip Germany in warships, we should be able to rival her in passenger ships and freight ships. Why not? Senator Frye, in his recent speech to the merchants of this city, reminded us of the great development of the American commercial marine on our inland seas. It is a fact that in commercial tonnage we outrank all nations save Great Britain. In the class of steam craft Germany surpasses us a little, but in steam and sail together we surpass her-and she is our nearest competitor-by more than 15 per cent. But the bulk of our tonnage is in coast, lake and river shipping. We are no longer merely continental in domain. It is high time our shipping also get away from continental waters to the high sens of the world.

# THE ANTHRACITE COAL PROBLEM.

The prospect of strikes in anthracite coal regions calls attention to a fact which few have realized, that one considerable industry does pot share the general prosperity. The anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania have been singularly unfortunate, it is said, and it is true. So many have left that region to secure better ficult to find hands enough, and very doubtful whether enough can be obtained for the larger output which is required in the summer. The difficulty is not with the rate of wages. The same men can earn more money in the bituminous coal mines, to which they, are flocking, only because in those they have work from 250 to 300 days in the year, while in the anthracite region they get only 150 to 175 days in the year. The anthracite miners cannot find full employment because in various forms of industry bituminous coal is being year by year more largely used in place of anthracite, while in domestic use gas is steadily decreasing the consumption of anthracite per capita.

These difficulties do not wholly or mainly resuit from the exceeding unwisdom displayed in former times by mining organizations in the anthracite region. Riots and assass nations. uncertainty and irregularity of work, did indeed drive from the region many thousands of miners of the better class, and created a spirit of antagonism which is inevitably hurtful to both employers and workers; and the substitution of less intelligent and capable labor all the time increases the cost of mining, even while many expensive improvements decrease it. The ill fortune of the miners in that region is in part the fruit of their own unwisdom and miscon-

duct, but only in part. It springs largely from the fact that the coalcarrying roads were for many years objects of most excited speculation, in which the controlling parties took such interest that the permanent success of the roads was sacrificed in order to secure temporary gains. For that reason, in large measure, it came to pass that important coal-carrying roads were fatally loaded down with debts and excessive issues of stock, nor have various reorganizations and proceedings in bankruptcy availed to remove the intolerable burdens. As all the roads, whether recklessly overcapitalized and loaded with debts or not, have to compete with each other-and nothing is more deadly to a solvent concern than competition with one bankrupt, excepting competition with two bankrupts-the misconduct of some has become the curse of all. The service rendered in hauling coal to market would pay at low rates a fair interest on the actual cost of the roads engaged in the business, but they can never be expected to pay on such capital and debts as exist unless the rate charged is high enough to cripple the mining industry and threaten decrease of consumption.

That the consumption in domestic use does decrease is shown by some figures given in the latest 'letter of the Anthracite Operators' Association, which indicates that in Eastern States the consumption per dwelling has fallen 20 per cent in ten years, ending with 1897. This is attributed to the fact that gas costing \$3.25 will take the place for cooking purposes of a ton of coal costing \$5. The enormous increase in consumption of bituminous coal in manufacture results likewise from the fact that with present carrying and distributing charges coal is found the cheaper. These are not difficulties that even so unwise and desperate an expedient as a strike might compel the carrying companies, the operators and the local dealers to unite in some method of reducing the cost of anthracite coal to consumers. It is not to be the cost of local distribution in New-York alone

averages something like \$2 per ton. Without

ernmental manifestation, the tide of conversions | some such arrangement it does not appear that relief can be expected for the miners, the operators or the companies carrying coal.

> The Papal decree of a universal jubilee 1900 indicates another form of celebration of the closing year of the nineteenth century. At present the outlook is that about all the fun will be crowded into that year, leaving the first year of the twentieth century with nothing but a resumption of the work-a-day burden. Yet the coming guest should be welcomed, as well as the parting guest speeded.

"La Junta; c'est moi!"-(From the Post-Bellum Confessions of a Cuban Statesman.

Some German professors are quoted as predicting that the Peace Congress will have no practical results. That depends upon whether it aims at the practical or the unpractical. If it asks Great Britain to scuttle her entire fleet or Germany to reduce her army to a maximum of three regiments, it will end in vanity and vexation of spirit. But if it endeavors to promote arbitration and extend the Paris Declaration and the Red Cross Convention, it may be confidently expected to render humanity a great and intensely practical service.

The State Railroad Commission does well to move for the introduction of power brakes on streetcars. These vehicles are now approximating to those of steam railroads in size and weight and in the speed at which they move. Evidently some more effective means of stopping them quickly than the old hand brake affords is urgently needed.

The Peace Conference in May and the Venezuelan Arbitration in June. The sequence is appropriate and auspicious.

The Grand Jury of Essex County, N. J., is doubtless right in disapproving the use of driven wells for a supply of drinking-water in the vicinity of large cities. In the open country they are well enough. In proximity to sources of possible contamination they are treacherous. The only safe plan for cities is to fetch water from sources that are beyond the reach of pollution, and then to see to it that they are kept beyond such reach.

#### PERSONAL.

paid to the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, of this city, by his election as president of the Board of Trus tees of Princeton Theological Seminary is well deserved. Dr. Smith is one of the ablest leaders of the Presbyterian Church in this country, and is recognized as one of its safest counsellors. has held the position of Moderator of the General Assembly, the highest the Church can confer, and nas led the way in the movement looking toward union between the Northern and Southern branches of the denomination. Dr. Smith has lived and worked in Baltimore for many years. He is held in the highest esteem by all."

The trustees of Amherst College will meet next Thursday, and it is rumored that they will elect to the presidency of the college either President Hyde of Howdoin or Professor H. B. Adams, of

The will of the late Edward Y. Perry, of Hanover, Mass., provides that after a few trifling bequests to friends are paid the executors shall use the remainder of his estate as a trust for assisting the worthy poor in Hanover, Hanson and Pem-The testator directed that the trustees should show no partiality in their benevolence, but that they assist every worthy person, regardless of creed, sect, religion or color. There must be no discrimination shown in extending this assistance provided by the will. The amount of the estate is variously estimated to be worth from \$250,000 to

Henry G. Kittredge, editor of "The Textile Boston, has been appointed assistant director of textiles for the Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Mr. Kittredge has long been identified with the textile industries of the United States, having received a thoroughly practical knowledge of manufacturing-more particularly woollen-inside of the serving as superintendent and agent of mills, besides being the proprietor of two. literary work first attracted attention in his reports on the textile exhibits at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1878, though he did not take up the profession of a writer on textile sub-jects until a number of years later. He was ap-pointed by the National Association of Wool Man-ufacturers on a committee to represent the domes-tic woollen manufacturers in their collective ex-hibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, hibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, and became its active spirit of that committee. In 1895 he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts a member of a commission to represent that State at the Atlanta Exposition, and became its executive official. Mr. Kittredge has the finest library on textiles, private or public, in the United States, it is said, and his cabinet of textiles is also

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, whose unfortunate circumstances are constantly appealing to her friends, has recently had reason to learn something of the good-heartedness of Secretary Gage. Her case was brought before him, and he gave her a place in the Treasury Department. Mrs. Sprague still holds possession of Edgewood, which was her father's home. This place is only a few miles out of Washington, but all her efforts to make it out of Washington, but all her efforts to make it profitable have been unavailing. She has tried farming, raising cows and chickens and gardening, without success, the outlay in wages for this nort of thing being far in excess of the profits. Her eldest daughter, Ethel, who married a physician in Baltimore, has returned to vaudeville, as her husband is not able to support her. Mrs. Sprague has their child with her, an additional care. Her estate is now free from debt, and with the income from the place she will hold it is hoped Mrs. Sprague will be able to live in comfort.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A semi-monthly publication devoted to streetcleaning, paving, roads, bridges, sewers, waterworks, sanitation, street-lighting, parks and con tracting for business in these lines has just made its appearance in this city. It bears the title "Public Improvements," is edited by Schuyler C. Hodge and is fathered by the Florence Publishing Company, of which Dr. J. Wilton Brooks is president. The scope of the magazine is broad, and the mat-ters with which it proposes to deal are of recognized importance. The variety of the contents of the opening number, as well as the excellence of the more pretentious contributions, impresses the reader favorably. The most notable articles are those of General Egbert L. Viele on "The Growth and Development of Cities" and Captain F. M. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, on "Street-cleaning of the City of New-York."

"One can say truthfully about Miss Belinda Stubbe's novel that no reader can lay it down un-finished."
"Is that so?"
"Yes; nine-tenths of the readers would throw it in the fire or out the window."—(Chicago Record.

A Mississippi editor makes this appeal to delinquent subscribers: "Fish down into your pocket and dig up dust, the editor is hungry and the paper bout to bust. We've trusted you for several months, and did it with a smile, so just return the compliment and trust us for a while. Our wife she needs some stockings and baby needs a dress; Jimmy needs some breeches, and so does Kate and Bess, Pud is on the hog train and Peggy sick with grief, and good gosh almighty, can't you give a man relief. Shell out those nickels and turn loose the dimes, turn 'em loose and whistle and we'll have better times; there will be fewer patches on the bosom of our pants, and we'll make the paper better if we had half a chance. Don't give us that old story, long gone to seed, bout taking more family papers than the family want to read, but help to feed the printer, and he'll help our town to grow, and thus escape the sulphur in the

Martyrdom.—Mrs. Feeley—Mrs. Love must have been devotedly attached to her husband.
Mrs. Steele-Her grief amounts to insanity. She has a small fortune in diamonds, and she has been in mourning nearly two years.—(Jewellers' Weekly.

A "baseball evangelist" who preached in Kansas City on Sunday said that faith is first base, the Church second base, personal work third base, and Church second base, personal work in the base, and home, heaven. The ball is sin. Morality, a good player, takes the bat of good deeds, makes a hit and starts for first base, "Faith"; but shortstop Unbelief catches the ball, and Morality never reaches "first." Another runner gets to second, "the Church," and stays there. When a player can reach third (personal work), said Mr. Markell, or feels pretty safe, for there he comes under the care of the coacher, which is the Holy Spirit. When a player reaches this point, he is reasonably

the mistake," said a volunteer speaker who folelf, but I made a mistake just as bad. I went at it all right, and got to second, the Church, all right. But I thought I could cut third and get home withou, doing personal work. That was where I made my mistake, and I see it now. I am watching third mighty sharp, and I trust to score when the time comes." "I got as far as third." then the time comes." said another, "and for a long time I thought would die there. But I have started for home, at I don't believe I will be natied at the plate."

Bacon-I suppose, like most women, your wife wants the earth?
Egbert-Well, yes; but I have learned that she locan't want it on her parlor carpet.—(Yonkers Statesman

Speaking of prohibition in Kansas a corresp ent of "The Chicago Record" says: "In some of the cities are singular exhibitions of inconsistency. Pittsburg, a mining town in Southeastern Kansas, for example, the city government licenses a number of saloons in direct defiance of the State statute that prohibits their existence, and the proceeds, upward of \$1,300 a month, are devoted to the suport of the schools. At the same time Pittsburg furnishes an unanswerable argument for the enorcement of the Prohibition law, for its police penses and the dockets of its police courts are larger than those of any other town of similar size in the State. That is a universal rule. Wherever there is a dry town the police force is and the police court sits but once a week. In the wet' towns it sits every morning and has plenty to do. A temperance argument of equal for be found in the poorhouses. In some of the 'dry' counties none is needed. In all the 'wet' counties

His Private Opinion-Mrs. Homespun (suspicious-ly)-I wonder why Hennery's college diploma is writ in Latin, Josiah?

Mr. Homespun (grimly)-Well, Sarah, to tell you the truth, I think the perfessors have got suthin' to say about Hennery in that diploma that they don't want us to know about.—(Puck.

# THE PEACE DELEGATES IN LONDON.

AMERICANS IN CONFERENCE WITH SIR JULIAN

PAUNCEFOTE-MR. CHOATE'S LUNCHEON. London, May 11.-Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States and one of the British delegation to the Peace Conference at The Hague, had a conference to-day with President Seth Low and Captain A. T. Mahan, members of the American delegation. This afternoon F. W. Holls, secretary to the American Commission, visited A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons.

The guests of the United States Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, at the luncheon which he will give to-morrow in honor of the United States Comnissioners to the Peace Conference at The Haguwill include the following: The Duke of Devonshire Lord President of the Council; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; George J. Goschen, Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General; the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie torney-General; the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchle, president of the Board of Trade; the Marquis of Lansdowne, former Governor-General of Canada; Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Clanwilliam, Lord Charles Beresford, Baron Reby, chairman of the London School Board; Sir Edward Grey, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir Henry Howard Bryce, Henry White, first secretary of the American Embassy; W. E. H. Lecky, the historian; Sir John Voce Moore, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London.

London, May 12.—"The Morning Post" says that itr Julian Pauncefote and his colleagues of the Sritish delegation, as well as the other delegates ow in London, will leave together for The Hague next Tuesday.

Mr. Holls will proceed to Berlin to-day to confer with United States Ambassador White.

GENERAL HARRISON'S PLANS.

HE WILL SAIL ON MAY 17 TO ATTEND THE VENEZ UELAN ARBITRATION COMMISSION'S SESSIONS.

Avenue Hotel with his family for several days, will sail on the St. Paul on May 17. General Harrison, Venezucian Arbitration Commission, said vesterday Commission in Paris had been postponed from May 24 to June 15, as it would give him more time in

meetings. He does not expect to return home until October.

"I don't know how long we are likely to be engaged in the arbitration proceedings," he said. "It may take us six weeks or two months. We will probably not meet more than two or three times a week, and then for only three or four hours at a time. I don't think there is any doubt of our meeting on June is, as Mr. Maertens, on whose account the meeting was postpohed, will, I understand, be able to leave the Czar's Peace Conference, to which he is a delegate from Russia, before the conference closes. So the fact that we are to meet on June is is no indication that the Peace Conference will be ended by that time. I should think that such a conference would occupy six or eight weeks at least. There will be many long speeches and reports to be heard, and these, with the discussion of the various suggestions from the delegates, will take up much time."

# EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S TRIP.

Toledo, Ohio, May 11 .- Ex-President Cleveland Captain Robley D. Evans, Judge Harmon and Professor John D. Floyd, of Cincinnati, reached Middlebass to-day for a week's fishing. Captain Evans and the remainder of the party refused to talk on politics. Ex-Governor Foster joined the party this

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Harlem Opera House will be closed next week, and on May 22 Miss Olga Nethersole will begin an engagement of a week.

olitan Opera and Real Estate Company, held this week, the following directors were elected: Samuel week, the following directors were elected. Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, George G. Haven, Adrian Iselin, August D. Juillard, Luther Kountze, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, George Peabody Wetmore, William C. Whitney and H. A. C. Taylor, The last was chosen in place of Robert Goelet, who died since the last annual meeting.

Miss Cissie Loftus will on Monday begin an en gagement of two weeks at Keith's Fourteenth Street Theatre.

ARMY REFORM IMPERATIVE.

A CALL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE STAFF SYSTEM THAT MAKES EAGANISM POSSIBLE.

From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The report of the beef Court of Inquiry ends the investigation into the conduct of the war, and it ought to begin the reform of the staff departments of the Army.

A worse picture of division, disorganization and demoralization could not be given than the revelations of this court of the workings of the Commissary Department. Lender the permanent staff system, the Commissary Department had at its head a man of fifty-eight years without experience in the field. General Eagan was wilful, ignorant and untrained. He had been proved in court-martial proceedings reckless, violent and insubordinate. He had never shared in the feeding of any large body of men, and he was without special knowledge of the tropics, the rations operations there needed or the best mode of supplying them.

Yet, under our Army staff stystem, this conceited, hidebound, routine-numbed man had independent control of the selection, purchase and supply of rations. For years he had had nothing to do with work in the field. He had sat at a desk the year around and signed papers until all military capacity, if he ever had any, was gone out of him. No general in the field had any control over him. He was independent of the commanding general of the Army. He reported to the Secretary of War, but events and experience have conclusively proved that this check was worse than worthless. A civilian at the head of the War Department is in the hands of the heads of staff business.

General Eagan was able to defy experience. He perpetrated the "colossal error" of providing canned beef for the staple ration of the army at Santiago. On his own individual order he bought 2,759,272 pounds without inspection. The total supply procured was three or fourfold the needs of the Army. The canned beef ration had never been tested. It was adopted on one man's order, without consultation, without experiment, against the general opinion and past practice of the Army, and under our Army staff system no general head of the Army was responsible.

general opinion and past practice of the Army, and under our Army staff system no general head of the Army was responsible.

This "colossal error" passed in the War Department without question. No one challenged it. No one interfered with it. It was possible for one man, and a man like General Eagan, to ruin the supply of food to an entire army. The commanding general, Major-General Miles, had experience but no authority. The Secretary of War had authority but no experience. Under the Army system of independent and permanent staff departments the Army ration was altered and ruined, and no one in actual charge of the fighting knew it until the mischief was done past remedy.

A system like this needs to be torn up by the roots. The staff departments need to be reorganized and placed under the direct control and responsibility of the head of the Army. Patronage and politics in staff appointments need to be abolished. The Secretary of War ought to be placed in his proper position as the civilian adviser of the President, through whom orders are transmitted, and deprived of direct control of staff departments, whose members use him and their positions for personal ends. A general staff on the German plan needs to take the place of the clique and cabal of staff officers who "run the War Department" under the present system. A Secretary of War who brings on these reforms will give an efficient Army. A Secretary who does not will continue the inefficiency of the past year and many past years.

# THE PORTO RICAN PROBLEM

AN UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE WHOM THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HELP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your editorial of April 21 on the "Status of Porto Ricans" throws such extremely cold water upon the aspirations of our friends in that possession that something needs to be said in

It is quite true that they require other things much more than self-government and that to plunge them at once into all the distractions of politics would be the greatest drawback to their material advancement. Even in this country. with all our experience and our cool blood, we suffer great business losses every Presidential year, and the dangers of unwise law-making have prompted many States to dispense with annual elections and sessions of Legislatures, and to cut short even the biennial sessions. The Porto Ricans, who are an excitable people, the large majority uneducated, all unused to selfgovernment, and at the mercy of demagogues, might easily waste the better part of their energies for years in political excitement and party

But a great portion of the intelligent people already realize this danger, and are disposed to go slowly and safely in the direction of governing themselves, while I know of none who would care at present to "take part in governing the

It is true, again, that they did not "cast off the Spanish yoke," but when their island suddenly became the seat of war they gave us every aid in their power. Personally, I found them, wherever I went, ready to fight the Spaniards. even with machetes alone, and the few hundreds for whom I could find captured rifles were as good partisan soldiers as one could ask for. The only complaint of the American Regulars was that when they met the enemy "the native troops rushed forward and got in the way of our fire."

I believe it will be as startling to our people as to the Porto Ricans to find the latter considered "subjects of the United States" and if 'expansion" is to take that form it will have few friends.

At present the Porto Ricans are peculiarly un fortunate. They have lost their practically free trade with Spain and Cuba, and have no free trade with the United States, while their short crop of coffee meets the excessive production of Brazil and does not pay them for its raising; many of the laboring class are consequently in extreme destitution. As yet they are patient, peaceable and loyal, but it is high time we were considering what can be done for them. If we cannot improve conditions in Porto Rico, where everything was in our favor, it is a poor outlook for expansion generally; if, on the other hand, we make these people proud and glad of being Americans, we shall be well repaid. Their island home will be the most charming resort for our people, their prosperity will be our prosperity, and their soldiers will help to fight our battles in the tropics. Just what can be done is another question

It is not surprising that the Porto Ricans expected as good treatment at our hands as we gave the Hawailans, and it is the feeling of every disinterested American whom I hear speak of it that they should have free trade with the United States. Certainly we do not need to protect Cuba against them, and cut off the market which Spain gave them there, and should our sugar, tobacco and fruit growers insist on protection against so small and so friendly a rival it would seem to be for them to find some alternative method of advancing prosperity in the island.

Washington, April 28, 1899.

#### TWO METHODIST APPOINTMENTS. THE REV. DR. MICKLE'S INDEBTEDNESS-A LET-TER FROM DR. WHEATLEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This day's issue of your excellent paper con-tains an article entitled "Trouble Over Two Apments" that, however unintentionally, is calculated to inflict needless pain and to cause mischief by its mirrepresentations. A correct statement, or as correct a statement as the writer can make, is as follows:

First-At the late session of the New-York An-Mickle was stationed by Bishop Joyce at Cold Spring, and the Rev. Dr. Wheatley, whose three years service at Cold Spring had ended, was assigned, by request of the Conference and with his own full consent, for the term of one year to the work of preparing a volume on the centennial his-

Second-Dr. Mickle went promptly to his app ment, and was welcomed by all loyal Methodists, ment, and was welcomed by all loyal Methodists, and Dr. Wheatley at once entered upon his allotted task. On May 5 the latter was appointed by telegraph to the charge of the Cold Spring church, and in the same telegram it was stated that "Dr. Mickle goes to Tarrytown." Said telegram was wholly unexpected by both ministers. Dr. Mickle had moved into the parsonage and was settling himself within, and preparing for the coming of his infirm mother-in-law and of his convalescent wife, meanwhile congratulating himself on the beautiful and healthful home so necessary for the welfare of both. For this latter reason especially he prepared to remain in Cold Spring. He did not refuse to go to Tarrytown, but decided to remain in Cold Spring if the Bishop would reappoint him thereto. Dr. Wheatley proferred that he should remain, and that he himself might be reassigned to his literary work under the primary stipulations. Each referred the final disposition of the whole matter to the Bishop, after full exposition of his own interests and shoice. Between them there is not, nor has there been, any disagreement. Surely any minister has the right of preference while wholly loyal to his Church.

Third—There is certainly misconception on the part of the reporter of the facts of Dr. Mickle's financial affairs. Many years ago the father of Dr. Mickle died while building a new house on his farm. In the confusion that followed, and to secure the home for his mother and the younger children. Dr. Mickle assumed his father's responsibility and work. To accomplish his task he accepted the offer of pecuniary assistance from a noble philanthropic layman of New-York, and secured the loan by bond and mortgage on property worth at least twice the amount.

Fourth—As to Dr. Wheatley, his grief has not been polgrant, nor is it now. Any embarrassment and Dr. Wheatley at once entered upon his allotted

amount.—As to Dr. Wheatley, his grief has not been poignant, nor is it now. Any embarrassment caused by necessary post-conferential action on the part of the Bishop can quickly be relieved by the Bishop, and by the assumption of pecuniary obligations by officials whose sphere of action has been changed in the working of the Methodist itinerancy.

changed in the working of the activation and another and a series of the practical importance are not quite photographically presented by the reporter, whose lack of infallibility may be condoned in view of the hurried general conversation around him, and of the universal inaptitude to put such snatchy chatter into verbal forms of metaphysical exactness. Of little moment to the public as these details may seem to be they are of importance to parties concerned; and the sconer interested individuals can know the facts the better it will be for the peace of some.

Cold Spring, N. Y., May 9.

Cold Spring, N. Y., May 9.

# ELECTED TO FILL A VACANCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the notice of National Academy of Design elections in your issue of to-day, it is stated that "the sweeping changes in the personnel of the offcers are attributed to the desire on the part of the academicians to get some new blood into the ad-

ministration."

As my name appears among the changes, will you be good enough to publish the fact that I sent my resignation as treasurer to the council on October 3, and the same was accepted at the last meeting. The new treasurer was elected to fill a vacancy.

JAMES D. SMILLIE. vacancy. New-York, May 11, 1899.

SUNDAY TRAINS ON THE D., L. AND W. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a report otherwise so excellent as that of your account of the reception by President Trues dale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western dale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and wester of those who went to present the petition of over two thousand actual commuters against the recent change in its policy relative to Sunday trains, I am sure you will be giad to correct one statement that will be misleading to Montclair residents. Instead of only one person going from our town of Montclair, to my personal knowledge there went as representatives of the strong feeling of many citizens four more from one church alone. How many others went I do not know. Yours truly, Montclair, May II.

[The Tribune neither said nor implied that there was present at the meeting only one representative from Montclair, nor did it attempt to give a full list of the visiting committee. On the contrary, the names printed were introduced by the phrase "among those," etc., clearly implying that the list was representative